

## THE BARRE DAILY TIMES

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1911.

Published every week-day afternoon.  
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Entered at the post office at Barre as second-class matter.

Frank E. Langley, Publisher.

The average daily circulation of the Barre Daily Times for the year 1910 was

**5,626**

copies, the largest circulation of any daily paper in Vermont outside of Burlington.

Training for domesticity: college girls dissecting cats.

A week from to-day the votes will say—just what you tell them.

February has striven hard to keep up its reputation, and mostly it has succeeded.

A flank movement on Millstone and Colville hills would not materially help Barre City.

Along with "Better eggs aimed at" goes the humble wish of the stage man, "Better eggs aimed with."

Why should an American woman care to tote \$130,000 worth of jewels back and forth across the ocean, anyway?

Wanted: a president's secretary who when he opens his mouth won't put his foot in it; salary \$7,500. Apply with references to William H. Taft.

Barre City, Montpelier, Barre Town, Waterbury and Northfield make up five-sevenths of the county of Washington, although there are fifteen other towns.

Richmond Pearson Hobson, U. S. N., didn't keep a speaking engagement in Boston yesterday. Too busy, probably, saving the nation from a ter-r-i-b-le fate.

The Burlington News criticizes Congressman Plumley for his vote against Canadian reciprocity. We understand The News' own townsmen, Congressman Foster, voted the same as Congressman Plumley did.

Few people begrudge former Premier Briand of the French cabinet the rest and quiet which he so richly deserves after a turbulent career in office—attacked by word of mouth, by written article and even by bullet.

The one burning question in Washington at present seems to be: Did David J. Foster seize Judge Wickersham of Alaska by the nape of the neck or by the Adam's apple when preventing him from getting to Mr. Mondell?

Boston's desire for aggrandizement through annexation can be put to a test, now that Hyde Park has itself made the first move to that end. Boston's sincerity of purpose is at stake, along with the question of providing for a weaker sister.

For failure to return any decisions yesterday, the United States supreme court cannot blame golf, baseball or lack of material on which to set the seal of approval or disapproval. Perhaps the failure to return decisions was due to the fact that the court has not shaken itself into good working order because of the large number of new members constituting the tribunal.

VERMONT GRANITE FOR VERMONT CONTRACTS.

A number of Vermont newspapers have taken up the demand that Vermont granite be used on Vermont contracts when the supply in our own hills suits.



You're burning the candle at both ends if you buy a "cheap suit," because it's a waste and a disappointment.

We have suits at a cheap price, but no cheap, shoddy, disappointing suits at any price.

\$10.00 is our lowest price and that means a suit that you and I or any self-respecting man can wear with satisfaction.

Our highest suit is \$35.00—from a practical standpoint there is nothing better.

## FUR COATS TO RENT.

We Clean, Press and Repair Clothing.



174 North Main Street, Barre, Vermont.  
 The Big Store with Little Prices.

the requirements of the contract. The granite industry of the state appreciates this boost on the part of those newspapers, as expressive not only of good will but also of a desire to see that Vermont as a state prospers in the measure which its resources entitle it to. Vermont granite is certainly well suited to the various needs, and there is plenty of it. Therefore, why should the contractors, for instance, go out of the state to get granite?

Although giving credit to the New Hampshire legislature for killing some measures which promised to be useless, the Concord Monitor is inclined to chide for failure thus far to redeem the platform pledges of either party. Says the contemporary: "But the fact remains that at the opening of the ninth week of the session not one platform pledge of either party has been redeemed by the men elected to office on those platforms. \* \* \* But the people of the state think, and with reason, that it is time for these measures to advance to enactment." We fully appreciate the anguish of soul which is hidden under that mild reproof, because there was scarcely a newspaper in Vermont which did not take occasion a few weeks ago to remark something similar to the above statement concerning the Vermont legislature.

## THE TROLLEY CAR DERAILMENT.

Perhaps nearly all passengers on the Barre & Montpelier Traction company line have at one time or another thought of the possibilities of a derailment when their car was rounding one of the two sharp curves in the north part of the city, particularly at the curve nearer the Berlin line. Therefore, they were prepared to hear of the accident last evening, which, however, turned out so fortunately to the occupants of the car. But, hazardous as the curves may seem to the ordinary person, they are, nevertheless, safe enough under normal conditions.

## Barre Savings Bank &amp; Trust Co.

Howland Block, Barre, Vt.

Hereafter we will pay  
**all taxes on all sums**  
 of money deposited with  
 us whether on interest or  
 business accounts.

## 4 Per Cent

Interest paid on savings  
 accounts.

Banking Hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.  
 Monday and Saturday Evenings, 7 to 8.

BEN A. EASTMAN, Pres't.

F. G. HOWLAND, Treas.

It is when the rails become clogged by ice or some other obstruction that there is danger, and it seems reasonable to assume that last night's accident was due to the accumulation of ice between the rail and its guard, causing the wheels to mount the rail and follow as nearly as straight course as possible, which, in this case, was down a small embankment onto the track of the Montpelier & Wells River railroad. For so serious a situation, the results were inconsiderable, being summed up chiefly in the blocking of the two lines of traffic. For that there should be congratulation both by the company and by the public.

## Current Comment

## Wanted—"The Right Man."

Men capable of being efficient and successful college presidents are not as plentiful as the average person might think. Since the recent death of Matthew H. Buckingham, president of the University of Vermont, after nearly 40 years of service, the trustees of that institution have been on the outlook for a successor. They have had called to their attention, as possibly being available for the place, about 50 names. So far no decision has been made and the field is still open for "the right man."

The university has about 600 students, is prosperous, and has large possibilities of development. The kind of man desired is one who possesses scholarly ability, administrative capacity, tact, a personality that will make an impression upon both small urban and rural districts, and finally the possessor of these qualities should understand the New England character, and, preferably, while not more than 45 years old, 40 would be better. It is no wonder that the trustees are not quickly finding "the right man."

So far, it is understood, the trustees have come to the conclusion that they are not likely to find a president who is in the ministry. President Buckingham was a minister, and most of his predecessors were clergymen; but this is an era of new needs, and the business problems of an educational institution are more important than ever. This impression, of course, may give way if a wearer of the cloth who measures up to the requirements should be found.

The trustees are not offering any reward for the discovery of a suitable president, but they have the giving of a liberal reward to the man chosen, namely, residence in the beautiful city of Burlington in a cultivated and wholesome community, a satisfactory salary, a body of loyal alumni behind the institution, an able faculty, and a field for work of great promise.—Boston Globe.

## WILL NOT ACCEPT OFFICE.

Wm. McKane of Barre Town Declines to Run for Second Constable.

Editor, Barre Daily Times: I wish to let the voters in the town of Barre know, through your newspaper, that I decline the office of second constable and will not accept it.

Your respectfully,  
 William McKane.

Websterville, Feb. 27, 1911.

## The Difference Between the

man who succeeds and the man who fails is that one spends the money he has and the other spends the money he expects to have. Endowments save money and guarantee old age independence.

National Life Insurance Co., Montpelier, Vt. (Mutual). S. S. Ballard, general agent, Lawrence building, Montpelier, Vt.

Roy Shackett, an employee at the Brattleboro retreat, while thawing dynamite on the golf grounds, decided that he would adopt a plan of his own rather than follow instructions. He had been directed to use steam, but tried a direct application of flame from a small fire. The dynamite exploded while Roy wasn't looking, but he felt the jar. No one was injured, but a considerable quantity of the explosive went up in smoke.

## "Just Say" HORLICK'S

It Means Original and Genuine

## MALTED MILK

The Food-drink for All Ages.

More healthful than Tea or Coffee. Ages with the weakest digestion. Delicious, invigorating and nutritious. Rich milk, malted grain, powder form.

A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S.

Others are imitations.

CHARLES A. PROUTY,  
MAN OF AFFAIRS

Some Interesting Statements About Ver-  
 mont on Interstate Commerce  
 Commission.

No member of the interstate commerce commission, perhaps, has ever taken his work more seriously than Charles A. Prouty, who wrote the decision, made public last Thursday, against the freight rate increases proposed by the railroads of the East. For fifteen years he has been studying the railroad rate problem, and for nine years he has been preaching government regulation, says the New York World.

Mr. Prouty was among the first of the advocates of this principle. He began in 1902 to make addresses about and to write magazine and newspaper articles about it. Wherever he went and into whatever company he carried his arguments, and since government regulation has come, he has lived up to his beliefs, even to the point of differing with his fellow commissioners, as he did last summer when he voted to suspend the new commutation rates on the roads leading into New York from New Jersey, against every other commissioner except one.

At the meeting of the American Economic association in Philadelphia in 1902, Mr. Prouty declared the railroad to be "the greatest and most dangerous of all monopolies." A few weeks later, before the committee on interstate and foreign commerce of the House of Representatives, he carried his argument still further. In discussing the payment of rebates to the beef trust, he said then:—

"A freight rate is a tax upon everything which enters into the life and commerce of this country. You have not a stitch of clothes on you which has not borne that tax. You do not eat a single thing which does not bear that tax, unless you dig it in your own garden."

Two years later he wrote an article for the North American Review, in which he said:—

"There is but one way to regulate rates and that is to regulate them. If a rate is found to be unreasonable, a reasonable rate must be put in place of it. This method is legal, as has been affirmed by courts without number. It is feasible. Every civilized country in the world employs it to-day except our own. Even the dominion of Canada, within the past year, has adopted that system. It is just to all parties, and no other system is."

## "An Arbitrary Tax."

Quoting a statement from the auditor of the commission that the freight rate advances in the four years preceding 1904 would, if applied to the movements for the single year ending June 30, 1903, amount to \$155,000,000, Mr. Prouty added:—

"This enormous sum represents in most instances an arbitrary tax laid by the railroads upon the public. I do not charge that any portion of this is unjust, but I do insist that, in view of the nature of the service which our railroads render, and the circumstances under which their rates are imposed, some way should be devised by which the reasonableness of these charges can be investigated by the government. This should be done cautiously; it should be done fairly; but it should be done. No other phase of the trust problem compares with this in importance."

Following these expressions of opinion Mr. Prouty wrote the decision in the Spokane case, which was along precisely the lines of last week's ruling, and was the first of the important judgments of the commission after its powers had been extended to include actual regulation. Still following these expressions of opinion, Mr. Prouty was a member, with Commissioner Knapp, of President Taft's "law commission," which worked out the amendments to the Sherman and the interstate commerce laws which were proposed a year ago.

Mr. Prouty lives on the northernmost edge of Vermont. All the characteristics of that section belong to him, for he was born there as well as at Newport, in 1853. His home now is almost within a stone's throw of the Canadian line, on the shores of Lake Memphremagog, where he lives plainly but in great comfort.

During the Civil war Mr. Prouty attended a district school. In 1871 he entered Dartmouth, where he took his bachelor's degree four years later. He was a brilliant student, taking every prize that was open to him, it is said. Astronomy became his hobby toward the end of his course, and on his graduation he went to Pittsburgh to join the staff of the Allegheny observatory under Prof. S. P. Langley, later director of the Smithsonian institution.

## Astronomer for a Year.

A year in Pittsburgh, however, was enough for Mr. Prouty, and in the centennial year he returned to Newport to take up the study of law. Between September and March he qualified for admission to the bar, although it was not until 1882 that he actually took his examinations. In the meantime he taught history in the Balston Latin school and

later went West to "grow up with the country." Grand Forks, N. D., was the place he chose for that adventure, but a year of almost unbroken rain drove him back to New England, and he hung out his shingle in Newport.

Soon after that the political instincts of his family asserted themselves, and he ran for district attorney. Immediately after his election he established his reputation by prosecuting a charge of criminal libel against the editor of a Newport newspaper. In 1888 he was elected to the legislature for one term, and for the next two seasons was reporter of decisions for the supreme court of Vermont.

## Student of Railroad.

Early in the nineties, Mr. Prouty began his preparations for his present distinction. He became general solicitor for the Rutland railroad and attorney for the Vermont Central. Eagerly, but without yielding any of the conservative habits of thought and action that were his by inheritance, he began his inquiry into the theory of railroading. He was content with nothing but entire understanding of every problem that confronted him.

When W. G. Veazey's term as member of the interstate commerce commission expired in 1896, Mr. Prouty received literally the unanimous backing of his state for the succession. Senator Proctor suggested his name to President Cleveland. Senator Morrill urged his appointment and Representative Grout worked with him. Former Senator Edmunds and E. J. Phelps, former minister to Great Britain, personally endorsed him. No man, it is said, ever sought preferment at the capital with more united support.

Frank S. Black, then governor-elect of New York, was his classmate at Dartmouth, and he went to Washington to say this to Mr. Cleveland.

"Prouty was the most brilliant man I ever knew in college. He took every prize for which he could be a candidate, and I am not exaggerating when I tell you that the minute it was known that Prouty was out after it everyone else withdrew."

Mr. Cleveland lost no time in sending his nomination to the Senate, and the Senate lost no more in confirming it. President Roosevelt was as prompt in recommending him, and there was no advice on the subject of government regulation of rates to which Mr. Roosevelt listened more attentively than he did to that of Mr. Prouty, who had been preaching the doctrine so consistently.

## "Let the Public Walk."

A characteristic anecdote is told of Mr. Prouty's examination of Milton H. Smith, president of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. Smith had been arguing before him that the railroad had a supreme right to fix a disputed rate and that ended it.

"What remedy has a man who can't afford to pay that rate?" asked Mr. Prouty.

"He can hire a team," was the curt response.

"Suppose he can't?"

"Then he can walk!"

From that grew the well-remembered phrase, "Let the public walk."

Mr. Prouty is vigorous out of all relation to his years. His shaven face is strong in outline and thoughtful in expression. From his broad forehead his

New Silks---New Wash Goods  
at Special Prices

We are proud of our Wash Goods Department, that is why we say so much about Wash Goods. Visit this department and see the values on our counters. You will find the styles a little different.

## New Wash Silks

Plain Colored Wash Silks, yard, - - - 25c  
 Bow Knot Pattern Wash Silk, yard, - - - 25c  
 New Shower Spot Silk, yard, - - - 25c  
 Silk Voiles, black and all the pretty colors, yard, 25c  
 Special Pure Silk in fancy stripe, yard, - - - 39c  
 Solid Black and White Stripe, stylish, yard, - - - 39c  
 75 per cent Silk, 50c grade Silk yard, - - - 39c

## New Wash Goods

Lapeer Fancy Check, for dresses, yard, - - - 25c  
 Cordova Fancy Satin Stripe, yard, - - - 25c  
 Coin Spot Durable Wash Goods, yard, - - - 25c  
 25c Wide Satin Stripe Poplin, yard, - - - 19c  
 25c Satin Stripe Poplin, few pieces left, yard, 15c  
 Gingham in apron checks, yard only - - - 7c  
 10c Gingham in fancy checks and stripes, yard, - 8c  
 12 1-2c Gingham, about 15 pieces, yard, - 10c  
 Best variety Bates Gingham we ever had, yard, 12 1/2c  
 19c Madras Gingham, 32 inches wide, yard, - 14c  
 Bargains in Embroideries, prices 5c, 10c, 12 1/2, 25c, 49c up.

Laces at Special Prices—New Lot of Allover Laces

## The Vaughan Store

cheeks come down to a sharp chin, from which his face takes on a resemblance to a wedge that is not without its significance. His wide, firm mouth heightens this impression of cleaving determination. The marked tinge of gray that has come into his rather rebellious hair is the one suggestion of age in his appearance.

E. F. Rand of the Montpelier & Wells River road has been in the employ of the railroad 35 years, beginning as a brakeman in 1876, and serving as spare conductor, conductor, brakeman, switchman, fireman, baggage-master, express messenger and train master. In his early years of service the three engines of the road were put out of commission and the company was forced to borrow locomotives to make its trips.

Persian rugging at Perry's store.

## National Bank of Barre.

F. G. HOWLAND, President, T. H. CAVE, Jr., Cashier.

## Statement, January 2, 1911.

| ASSETS.                            |                | LIABILITIES                      |                |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Loans .....                        | \$497,816.59   | Capital Stock .....              | \$100,000.00   |
| U. S. Bonds, 2 per cent. at par... | 260,000.00     | Surplus and Profits .....        | 29,783.32      |
| Redemption Fund .....              | 5,000.00       | Dividend No. 75 .....            | 4,000.00       |
| Other Bonds .....                  | 232,971.19     | Dividends Unpaid .....           | 96.00          |
| Fixture Account .....              | 6,674.43       | Circulation .....                | 94,199.00      |
| Due from Banks .....               | 82,722.69      | Deposits .....                   | 903,703.25     |
| Cash .....                         | 47,596.67      | United States Government Deposit | 1,000.00       |
|                                    | \$1,132,781.57 |                                  | \$1,132,781.57 |

## We Pay 4%

INTEREST, credited semi-annually, January and July.

We pay all taxes on interest bearing deposits.

## DIRECTORS:

F. G. HOWLAND, B. A. EASTMAN, M. E. HOWLAND,  
 A. P. ABBOTT, THOS. H. CAVE, JR.

If You Want "Something a Little Different," You'll Find It at

## THE McCUEN STORE

Montpelier

"The Finest Stock of Ready-to-wear Garments in Central Vermont."

When I picked up the Daily Times Friday and looked to see the McCuen Store Advertisement, for a space of a few minutes I was "mad as a Hatter" for it read—\$1.00 and \$1.25 Waists at 98c—now a \$1.00 Waist at 98c isn't an awful big discount, not a value that should show crowds to the store in fact, not a McCuen Store Special—well the advertisement should have read \$1.00 and \$1.25 Waists at

**69c**

and they are the Biggest Waist Values we ever offered.

Yours Truly

The Advertiser.

P. S.—55c Cotton Diaper TODAY 46c pair.

N. B.—19c and 25c Lonsdale Cambric 12 1-2c yard.

We have every facility for handling  
COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS

We are always glad to extend reasonable accommodations to our customers and give special care to PAY ROLLS, furnishing currency and coin in the denominations required by our customers.

## Certificates of Deposits

For those having money temporarily idle we issue Certificates of Deposits at a rate proportionate to the length of time the money is on deposit.

## All Deposits Free of Tax

Under a law passed by the recent legislature the limit of \$2,000 on deposit is removed and we are now allowed to pay the taxes on money deposited with us to any amount. This applies to both savings and checking accounts.

4 Per Cent Paid On Savings Deposits

**GRANITE SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY**  
 BARRE VERMONT